



## Daily Current Affairs Prelims Quiz - 01-04-2020 - (Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the following statements with respect to *Tablighi Jamaat*

1. It is a reformist Muslim organization set up in 1926 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
2. The movement is based on six principles and its roots lie in the Deobandi version of the Hanafi school of jurisprudence.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : b

- Over 200 have tested positive for COVID-19 from among 4,000-odd who had gathered in Delhi's Markaz Nizamuddin, the headquarters of the *Tablighi Jamaat*. A look at what the movement is about:

### What is *Tablighi Jamaat*?

- *Tablighi Jamaat*, which literally means a society for spreading the faith, is a **Sunni Islamic missionary movement**.
- The proselytising movement aims to reach out to ordinary Muslims and revive their faith, particularly in matters of ritual, dress, and personal behaviour.

### How did the movement begin?

- Its roots lie in the **Deobandi version of the Hanafi school** of jurisprudence.
- It was launched by Deoband cleric and prominent Islamic scholar **Maulana Muhammad Ilyas Khandhalaw** in 1927 in Mewat.
- Its emergence also coincided with Hindu proselytising movements.
- While Maulana Ilyaz taught at the Mazaharul Uloom in Saharanpur in the mid-1920s, a few hundred kilometers away were the economically and educationally backward Meo peasants, mostly Muslims who were largely practicing Hindu traditions.
- Maulana Ilyaz began bringing Meo Muslims back into the fold of traditional Islam; he trained several young men from Deoband and Saharanpur and sent them to Mewat, where the *Tablighi Jamaat* established a network of madrasas and Mosque.

### How wide is its reach?

- In two decades after its launch, the *Tablighi Jamaat* had spread beyond the Mewat region.
- In the first *Tablighi* conference held in 1941, approximately 25,000 people from across North India attended.
- After Partition in 1947, a Pakistan chapter was started in the town of Raiwind, Lahore.

- Currently, Bangladesh has one of the largest chapters.
- The Tablighi Jamaat also has a significant base in the United States and Britain, which has a large Indian subcontinent diaspora.
- It also has a presence in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

### ***How does it promote Islam?***

The Tablighi Jamaat is based on **six principles**.

- The first is the **kalimah**, an article of faith in which the Tabligh accepts that there is no God but Allah and that Prophet Muhammad is his messenger.
- The second is **salaat**, or prayer five times daily.
- The third is **ilm and dhikr**, the knowledge and remembrance of Allah conducted in sessions in which the congregation listens to preaching by the imam, performs prayers, recites the Quran and reads the Hadith; the congregation also uses these sessions to dine together, thus fostering a sense of community and identity.
- The fourth principle is **ikram-i-Muslim**, the treatment of fellow Muslims with honour.
- The fifth is **ikhlas-i-niyat**, or sincerity of intention.
- And the sixth is **dawat-o-tabligh**, or proselytisation.

2) Consider the following statements with respect to SARS-CoV-2

1. Like other coronaviruses, SARS-CoV-2 particles are spherical and have proteins called spikes protruding from their surface.
2. These SARS-CoV-2 spikes bind to receptors on the human cell surface called angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2).

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

- *Alcohol's function in killing the virus is much the same as that of the common soap, which has emerged the greatest weapon against COVID-19 with the limited availability of sanitisers.*
- Handwashing for 20 seconds at least kills the virus.
- When using a sanitiser, it should ideally have an alcohol content of 60% or more.
- The novel coronavirus has a lipid envelope. Soap being a detergent destroys the envelope. The same is true for alcohol

### ***How it kills the virus?***

- Like other coronaviruses, SARS-CoV-2 particles are spherical and have proteins called spikes protruding from their surface.
- These spikes latch onto human cells, then undergo a structural change that allows the viral membrane to fuse with the cell membrane.
- The viral genes can then enter the host cell to be copied, producing more viruses.
- Recent work shows that, like the virus that caused the 2002 SARS outbreak, SARS-CoV-2 spikes bind to receptors on the human cell surface called angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE2)."
- All of this is held together by a fatty layer, called an envelope.
- That is the layer that is disrupted when it comes into contact with soap or a hand sanitiser with more than 60% alcohol.

- Disruption of the envelope causes the virus to come undone, and kills it.

3) Consider the following statements with respect to *Sodium hypochlorite*

1. It is corrosive and is not recommended to be used on human beings, certainly not as a spray or shower.
2. The diluted form of sodium hypochlorite is commonly used as an antacid to treat heartburn, indigestion, and upset stomach.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : a

- *In several places, migrant workers travelling to their home states, or their belongings, were sprayed with a disinfectant, apparently to sanitise them.*
- The chemical in the spray was a **Sodium Hypochlorite** solution.
- Sodium hypochlorite is commonly used as a **bleaching agent**, and also **to sanitise swimming pools**.

***Is the chemical safe?***

- As a common bleaching agent, sodium hypochlorite is used for a variety of cleaning and disinfecting purposes.
- ***It releases chlorine***, which is a disinfectant.
- The concentration of the chemical in the solution varies according to the purpose it is meant for.
- Large quantities of chlorine can be harmful.
- A normal household bleach usually is a 2-10% sodium hypochlorite solution.
- At a much lower 0.25-0.5%, this chemical is used to treat skin wounds like cuts or scrapes.
- An even weaker solution (0.05%) is sometimes used as a handwash.
- If it gets inside the body, it can cause serious harm to lungs.
- Sodium hypochlorite is corrosive, and is meant largely to clean hard surfaces.
- ***It is not recommended to be used on human beings, certainly not as a spray or shower.***
- Even a 0.05% solution could be very harmful for the eyes.

4) Which of the following tribal groups is/are *not* the inhabitants of the state of *Arunachal Pradesh*?

1. Adi Tribe
2. Galos Tribe
3. Mikir Tribe
4. Nyishi Tribe
5. Banjara Tribe

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a. 5 only
- b. 3 and 5 only
- c. All except 4
- d. None

Answer : b

### ***Tribal Lockdown Rituals***

- Tribes in Arunachal Pradesh have revived indigenous lockdown rituals to contain the spread of COVID-19.
- It is to be noted that state of Arunachal Pradesh is geographically closest to China's Hubei province where the COVID-19 outbreak began.
- The tribes which follow self-quarantine are as follows

### ***Galos Tribe***

- The Galos, which are one of the 26 major tribes of Arunachal Pradesh that dominate West Siang district practised the Arr-Rinam ritual.
- The Galo community has been recognized as a Scheduled Tribe in the Amendment to the Constitution (ST), Order, 1950, Part-XVIII.
- Mopin is the main festival in Galos which is celebrated for the prosperity of the villages.
- The Galos perform Popir dance.
- Arr-Rinam is the Galo equivalent of lockdown imposed by consensus for 48 hours whenever an epidemic strikes.
- The Arr-Rinam follows the Ali-Ternam (the word Ali means epidemic and Ternam means forestall) ritual to ward off an epidemic.
- These rituals were last performed almost four decades ago when a water-borne disease had affected many members of the community.
- However, these rituals have been performed periodically for livestock, primarily the semi-wild animal mithun, that are prone to contagious diseases.
- This is for the first time in 30-40 years that the rituals were performed for the safety of humans.
- The Bos or deputy priests performed the Ali-Ternam under the guidance of a Nyibo (shaman).
- The ritual ended with the community leaders sealing five major entry points of the district.

### ***Adi Tribe***

- The Adi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh is believed to have come from southern China in the 16th century.
- They are the Tibeto-Burman language speaking population.
- They reside in the far north inhabiting East Siang and Lower Dibang Valley districts of Arunachal Pradesh.
- The Adis are experts at making cane and bamboo items.
- Solung (harvesting festival where animal sacrifices and rituals are performed) and Aran ( a hunting festival where all the male members of the family go for hunting) are two major festivals of the Adi tribes.
- The Adi community perform lock down ritual called the motor or pator system in the Adi (tribe) dialect.
- This is a customary self-restriction, where the locals lock down several villages by erecting barricades to prevent the entry of outsiders.
- No person is allowed to enter or leave the villages.
- They believe that this ritual lets shamans with legendary powers to locate wild herbs to combat an epidemic.

### ***Nyishi Tribe***

- Nyishi Tribes also called Bangni are the tribal people of eastern Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh (formerly North East Frontier Agency).

- Nyishi is a Scheduled Tribe.
- It is the single largest tribe of Arunachal Pradesh.
- They speak the Tibeto-Burman language of the Sino-Tibetan family.
- The Nyishi support themselves with slash-and-burn agriculture and with hunting and fishing.
- They live together in a longhouse without partitions but with a separate fireplace for each conjugal family.
- Aside from a patrilineal household there is no formal social organization or village government.
- Their religion involves belief in spirits associated with nature.
- In districts such as Papum Pare and East Kameng, the dominant Nyishi community observed Arrue involving self-quarantine.

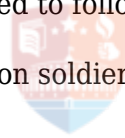
5) *Operation Namaste*, often seen in the news recently is associated with which of the following?

- Indian Army
- National Disaster Response Force
- Indian Council of Medical Research
- None of the above

Answer : a

### ***Operation Namaste: Indian Army***

- The Indian Army has code-named its anti-COVID-19 campaign as Operation Namaste to help the government in its fight against the pandemic.
- Soldiers are advised to follow the lockdown, wherever they do not have any operational role, and stay fit.
- Under the operation soldiers are assured that their families will be well taken care of.



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